Following info extracted 10/31/12 by Werner from the following web site:

http://digitalcommons.law.umaryland.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2360&context=mlr&sei-

redir=1&referer=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2Furl%3Fsa%3Dt%26rct%3Dj%26q%3Dseacoast%2520products%2520inc.%2520new%2520jersey%26source%3Dweb%26cd%3D4%26ved%3D0CC0QFjAD%26url%3Dhttp%253A%252F%252Fdigitalcommons.law.umaryland.edu%252Fcgi%252Fviewcontent.cgi%253Farticle%253D2360%2526context%253Dmlr%26ei%3DsE-

RUPn0Ioup0AGI44CgAw%26usg%3DAFQjCNFxBZkIZVkRmSJjnLRjYnzc-i4Z-g#search=%22seacoast%20products%20inc.%20new%20iersev%22

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DOUGLAS v. SEACOAST PRODUCTS, INC.: THE LEGAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES FOR

THE MARYLAND OYSTERY\*

THOMAS B. LEWIS\*\* AND IVAR E. STRAND, JR.\*\*\*

Seacoast Products was incorporated in Delaware, maintained its principal offices in New Jersey, and was qualified to do business in Virginia. In 1973 Seacoast was sold to Hanson Trust, Ltd., a British company, whose stock was held almost entirely by aliens. Because Seacoast was no longer owned by United States citizens, it was prohibited under Virginia law from fishing for menhaden in the bay as well as in the marginal sea.